CLEVELAND AND STEVENSON SECURE THEIR MINAL TITLE TO OFFICE-AN USOIGNIFIED

TREATMENT OF THE CEREMONY BY THE HOUSE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Feb. 8 .- The two Houses of Congress met in joint session to-day, in accordance with law, to count the vote cast by the Electoral for President and Vice-President of the United States for the term of four years, beginning March 4 next. The count, as made, with all official formality and completeness, showed-which was not strictly news to any one-that of the 444 electoral votes cast for President, Grover Cleveland, of New-York, had received 277; Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, 145, and James B. Weaver, of Iowa, 22. For Vice-President, Adlai E. of Illinois, had received 277 votes; Whitelaw Reid, of New-York, 145, and James G. Field, of Virginia, 22. The declaration by the Vice-President that Messrs, Cleveland and Steven son had received a majority of votes for the two offices, which ended this quadrennial function, gave to the candidates of the Chicago Con ion a definite and final title to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency-a title which, though conferred for all practical purposes by the November election, could by law be completed and perfected only by to-day's concurrent action of the two branches of Congress. The ceremony of counting the vote and de-

elaring the result was accomplished quickly and without special incident. It took scarcely half an hour to open, read and tabulate the reports sent in by the State electoral colleges; and as the totals had been footed up beforehand the announcement of the "state of the vote" by the tellers and the Vice-President was made with all possible smoothness and expedition. It was to be expected that a political function of such College's choice of a President and Vice-President would be conducted with the severest dignity and formality on the part of both branches of Congress. It must be said, however, that the House of Representatives, in whose hall the joint session was held, fell far short of a proper apeciation of the proprieties with which such a function should be surrounded. The members of the popular branch proved both inattentive hosts and undignified actors in this afternoon's ceremony. Scant courtesy was shown the Senate in the distribution and arrangement of seats, less than fifty chairs being reserved for the members of "deliberative branch," although the full complement of Senators is eighty-eight. Those who came late were obliged, consequently, to find accommodations as test they could; and some got nothing better than standing-room behind the House rail. The floor of the House, instead of being compied by the Representatives themselves, was largely given over to the wives, daughters, infant children and female acquaintances of the members, who should, at least, have been kept behind the House rail, or been assigned to the comfortable seats in the galleries. As a hint of what the House might come to

under woman suffrage, the spectacle of free and had no qualms of conscience on that point. easy domesticity furnished to-day may have been interesting. But on an occasion like the canvassing of the electoral vote such a spectacle seemed little less than a flagrant breach of official propriety-one of those "gaucheries" which occur so often in the House, and which have brought the dignity and character of the popular branch so hopelessly beneath that enjoyed by the more precise and formal Senate. The unpardenable disposition of the House to turn the ceremony into a sort of family entertainment was further shown in the applause which many members indulged in and encouraged on the reading of the votes from particular States. The Viceresident did his best to restrain this spirit, but his reproofs were not accepted very seriously by the offending members and their family circles.

It was a few minutes after 1 o'clock when the House doorkeeper announced the arrival of the Vice-President and the Senate, Mr. Morton walked down the aisle with Secretary McCook, of the Senate, followed by Captain Bassett, carrying, strapped over his shoulders, two wooden boxes containing the certificates from the State electoral colleges. The Vice-President mounted the Speaker's platform, and took a chair at the right of Judge Crisp. The two tellers on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Hale and Blackburn, occupied seats at the lower clock. Just beyond them and below Speaker Crisp were the two House tellers, Messrs. Lodge and Chipman. About sixty-five Senators had come over for the ceremony, and they found themselves at once short of seats. Several had to take camp chairs in the alsies, while friends of the members sat tilted back in the comfortable office chairs which most Representatives use. Probably 200 women and children were seated inside the House rail; beyond it twice as many more were standing cramped in between the rail and the lobby entrances.

While fortune thus favored the fair, a Justice of the Supreme Court was vainly struggling for a sight of the ceremony from the lobby door and a distinguished President-maker, Don Manuel Diskinson, of Michigan, was able to shoulder to the front only after the severest exertion, his flowing whiskers dishevelled and his hair falling over his forehead in conspicuous disarray. The galleries of the House had not been so crowded since Speaker Crisp's induction into office, and hundreds of applicants for admission had to be turned away. right of Judge Crisp. The two tellers on the

hundreds of applicants for admission had to be turned away

The proceedings of the joint session followed with exactness the order used in 1889, an order arranged with great care by Senator Edmunds and others to secure the strictest compliance with the existing statute. The Vice-President announced the object of the joint meeting, and opening the certificates sent by the States, handed them to the tellers to be read in their alphabetical order. Senator Hale read the Alabama certificate in full. All the rest were summarized by unanimous consent. Each teller had twelve certificates to handle, and they read by turns, first Senator Hale, then Senator Blackburn, then Mr. Chipman and then Mr. Lodge. The tallying and footing of the results were merely formal, as all the addition had been done in advance. Finally Senator Hale read the result of the vote and handed it to the Vice-President. Mr. Morton reread it and pronounced it the oficial declaration of Congress. Then he dissolved the joint session. Speaker Crisp had sat silently by through the whole ceremony. According to the form now in use, he had officially no part in it from the beginning to the end.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

Washington, Feb. 8.-The Vice-President appointed srs. Dixon and Gray on the Board of Visitors to

the Naval Academy. Mr. Harris reported back from the Committee on Phance the bill as to the proposed pioneer electric rallway between Chicago and St. Louis with a substitale permitting the importation, free of duty, of mulase motors, generators and transformers necessary the construction and equipment of such railway.

following bills were passed: Senate bill to repenalties on gunboat No. 3 (the Concord) and out No. 4 (the Bennington). Senate bill authorthe President to place upon the retired list of the Army Sergeants Long and Cornell, late of the signal Corps, United States Army, survivors of the Lady Franklin Bay expedition. Senate bill to exempt veterans from competitive examination in the

Senate bill to amend the act of May 5, 1892, pro

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

104, 106 AND 108 WEST 14TH ST., ARE OFFERING

hibiting the immigration of Chinese having beer reached on the calendar (in the absence of Mr. Dolph, who had reported it) was laid aside without action after notice by Mr. Hoar of a substitute for the bill,

the substitute being that the act "is hereby repealed." Subsequently Mr. Dolph moved to take up the bill, and said that it merely proposed to take up the bill, and said that it merely proposed to strike out the word "white" as a qualification for witnesses. When informed of Mr. Hoar's substitute he said he was ready to have a vote taken upon it; but Mr. Hoar simply said, "Let it go over," and the bill went over without action.

THE WHISKEY TRUST INQUIRY.

THOMAS DEWAR TELLS HOW HE WAS ASKED TO BLOW UP THE SHUFFLOT DISTILLERY.

Washington, Feb. 8 .- The sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee continued its inquiry into the Whickey Trust to-day with the examination of Thomas Dewar. He testified that he was approached by Mr. Gibson, secretary of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, and requested to assist in destroying

the Shufeldt Distillery.

Mr. Boatver, of Louislana, sold that this was a very serious matter and ought not to be entered into un-ess the parties affected were here and had an opportunity to cross-examine witness

Mr. Bynum said that President Greenhut and Mr. Hobart, of the company, had been telegraphed for and would be present on Monday.

Mr. Dewar continued, saying that he had left the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company on being ap-pointed a United States gauger. Gibson said that he (Dewar) might be able to do considerable good for the company at an advantage to himself. There was something crooked in Chicago, and the Distilling Company could not do business there. He could \$10,000 by assisting them-in fact it would be worth \$25,000, if the matter went right.

At another meeting, January 25, Gilson open he conversation with inquiries regarding the Shufeldt distillery, to which he replied giving all the information he could. Witness here requested permission to read notes made immediately after his talk with Gibson. The request was granted. son stated that he could give thim (Dewar) something that if put under a tank of alcohol in the cistern ould go off in a few hours. No one would know anything about it and the difficulty of hi company in Chicago would be done away with. Witness was to receive \$10,000 cash in case of success In order to show some interest in the matter he asked importance as the determination of the Electoral Gibson what he was to get in case of failure. He

Gibson then showed him a common tin oyster can divided into several compartments with a tin tube in one corner, and a gup tube in the centre. Gibson also had powder and ball in his room. The principal thing exhibited by Gibson, however, was a quantity of yellow liquid, which, when exposed to the air and a temperature of a certain degree would give a flame. Witness said that the job would probably cause a row. Gibson replied: "Yes, one of these once under the cistern all would go." Witness left Gibson and saw semerville, who advised faim to take the infernal machine. Witness saw Gibson later and accepted it. Witness was then ordered to St. Paul Gibson was sorry he was obliged to go away, and wished him "better lack next time." Gibson asked what he had done with the "machine." Witness replied that he had it packed away. Gibson told him to be careful of it and added that he would prepare more of the liquid.

The committee then adjourned until to-morrow, when Mr. Dewar will continue list testimony. of yellow liquid, which, when exposed to the air and more of the liquid.

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THE FREIGHT CAR COUPLER BILL. FURTHER DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE-AMEND-

MENTS OFFERED BUT NOT ACTED ON. Washington, Feb. 8.-The Senate to-day resumed onsideration of the Railroad Car Coupler bill. Peffer hoped that the bill would pass, no matter how much it might cost the railroad companies. He

Mr. Morgan offered an amendment requiring the Attorney-General to institute judicial proceedings in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, condemning the patent for the device which may be adopted-the owners of the putent to receive just compensation.

Mr. Gorman took up the remarks made yesterday by Mr. Chandler against the Democrats in the Sen ate for not supporting the pending measure which had been favored in the platform of the National The Democratic party (Mr. Democratic Convention. Gorman said) was abundantly able to take care of itself. It would carry out its pledges to the people in its own way and in its own time, without any regard to whether or not the Senator frem New Hampshire was humiliated and shocked. The Senator from New-Hampshire had not correctly quoted the resolution of the Democratic convention. That resolu-tion favored legislation on the subject by the States

not by Congress.

Mr. Chandler said that his quotation was from the campaign book of the Democratic party, and Mr. Gor-man said that he quoted from the McPherson's handbook of politics. If this bill became a law, the influences that were behind it would make themselves felt at future party conventions. They would say We are not only 750,000 strong, but we are 1,500,000 strong. We are strong enough to control your Presidential elections. property of the railroads by further legislation or we will control your politics." He argued that the organization of railroad employes could accomplish ore in the way of improvement than all the legislation that could be piled on the statute book. The railroads of the country could not selmit to further restrictions while the Canadian lines were entirely

free from them. Mr. Cullom (in charge of the bill) said that he sympathized with the Senator from Maryland in his riews as to the Canadian railroads, and he hoped that when that Senator became chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce in the next Congress he would give that subject the attention which gress he would give that subject the attention which it deserved. So far, however, frem Mr. Gorman expressing the views of the railroad employes on the subject of the pending bill, he had reflected the sontiments and desires of almost every railroad in the country, who were not in favor of this legislation or any other. If these companies had received the right to "pool" they would not have opposed the pending bill, but when that had been refused to them by the Interstate Commerce Committee, they had given notice that no bill on the subject of railroad should pass at this session. It had got to be a question, Mr. Cullom declared, whether Congress would put money against the blood of the railroad employes, and whether money was more valuable than the lives of these men.

Several amendments were offered, but no action

of these men.
Several amendments were offered, but no action
was taken on any of them.
Mr. Cullom asked manimous consent to have the
bill disposed of to-morrow, but Mr. Brice objected.

CHOLERA PRECAUTIONS.

THE SENATE INFORMED AS TO THE RULES NOW IN FORCE-MEDICAL AGENTS ABROAD.

Washington, Feb. 8.-The Vice-President laid be fore the Senate to-day a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in response to a Senate re lution requesting information as to what rules and regulations are now in force at the ports of New-York to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious

disease in this country.

The Secretary encloses a letter of the Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service on the sub-ject, in which that officer submits the Department circulars issued since July 8, 1862, and also says that two medical officers are now on duty in Europe to re-port upon the methods of compliance at foreign ports with the provisions of the circulars, and to transmit all possible information relative to cholera-infected ports, and means by which there is danger of transmis-

ion of this disease to the United States.

Philadelphia, Feb. 8.—The College of Physicians of Philadelphia has adopted a series of resolutions calling Philadelphia has adopted a series of resou lons cauling upon Congrets to beep quarantine at all frontiers—under the supreme and exclusive regulation and control of the National Government, and admin stered solely by trained sanitary officials of the United States. The bill now before Congress allowing frontier quarantine regulations to be carried out by municipal authorities is condemned. The college further urges the establishment at Washington of a National quarantine committee.

THE ATLANTA NOT NEEDED IN HAVEL. Washington, Feb. 8.-Minister Durbam has informed he Department of State that there is no longer any necessity for the presence of the Atlanta in Haytian

waters, and orders have been issued by the Navy waters, and orders have been issued by the Navy Department to her commander to complete his cruise in the West Indies so as to arrive at Hampton Roads early in the spring for special service in connection with the preparations for the naval review.

PROVISIONS OF THE NAVAL BILL.

SPECIAL BARGAINS,
that all the Season's Patterns may be closed out with the Season, and call the attention of close buyers to the inducements offered this week. 100 Elegant Bedroom Suits, Antique Oak, elegantly fluished, at \$18 TO \$75. EX.
TRAORDINARY BARGAINS OFFERED in PARLOR SUITS of Most Tasteful Designs. Equal Eargains offered in Dining-Room Purniture, Folding Beds, Chiffoniers. ONE PRICE CASH, ALL MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

Spring Humors

Qticura

A SKIN and blood purifier of incomparable purity and curative power. An acknowledged specific of world wide celebrity. Entirely vegetable, eafe, innocent, and palatable. Effects daily more great cures of skin, scalp, and blood humors than all other skin and blood remedies before the public. Sale greater than the combined sales of all other blood and skin remedies.

Sald everwhere. Price 31. Power Pure Sald everwhere.

Sold everywhere. Price, \$1. POTTER DRUG Blood Humors, Skin Humors, Scalp Humors."

therefore, will have to be looked to for the appropria-

One new gunboat is authorized, and for payments n vessels heretofore authorized to be built \$6,150,000 on vessels heretology annihorized to be sain \$2,50,000 under the head of "equipment." Among the appropriations for new public works is one for the Brooklyn Navy Yard-continuation of quay wall, improvements, etc., \$300,000, to be paid for from the proceeds of the sale of a portion of the Navy Yard.

ANOTHER ONSLAUGHT ON PENSIONS. THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE WILL

TRY TO CHANGE THE WHOLE POLICY.

pension policy is proposed. The change will be backed up by a majority of the Committee on Appropriations, and will be fought tooth and pail by the Republican minority, assisted by Representative Holman, chairman of the committee, who is ordinarily the most strennous advocate in the Committee reduction of expenditures. The proposed change has In view a considerable reduction of the pension rolls, and of the money now paid out for pensions, by changing the list of the names of some of those now on it; by making more difficult the procurement of a pension under the laws, and by turning over the whole Pension Bureau to the War Department.

These changes, with some modifications, are the same as were originally proposed by the sn which framed the Pension Appropriation bill; which, in full committee, were stricken out by a majorary of The committee has now, by a narrow majority, reconsidered that action. There meeting of the committee this morning, and the fight for a new pension policy was renewed by Mr. O'Neill. of Massachusetts, and others. By a yea and may vote the committee decided to report a number of amendments to be offered to the Pension bill when it come

and employes, except the Commissioner and two depu-ties, will be transferred to the record and pension division of the War Department, with power in the Presi dent to designate an officer to act as head with the rank and pay of a colonel. The President shall also designate two Army officers, to rank as captains, to act as first and second deputy commissioners of pensions. Another one provides that hereafter no widow who married a soldier of the late war shall receive a ension, where she married the soldier more than fiv years after his discharge, thus making it apply not only to the War of the Rebellion, but to Indian and all other wars. Another amendment excludes from nsions under the disability act, all persons not dis abled from manual labor and who are in receipt of an

come of more than \$600 a year. On motion of Representative Mutchler, of Pennsylvania, a new amendment was adopted providing that "the ratings of pensions for the same class of ioners for like disabilities shall be uniform, and that all pensions heretofore or hereafter granted in nce of the Dependent and Disability act shall

pursuance of the Dependent and Disability act shall be rated upon the kability of the pensioner to earn not correctly quoted the ic convention. That resolute ic convention. That resolute is the subject by the States his quotation was from the ocratic party, and Mr. Gorrottic party party is the present boards of medical examiners are abolished, and are to be reconstituted with one member each, instead of three as at present. One hundred from the Bureau, are provided for to act in connection with those new boards of medical examiners are abolished, and are to be reconstituted with one member each, instead of three as at present. One hundred from the Bureau, are provided for to act in connection with those new boards of medical examiners.

There were several voices in committee, but on the whole the vote stood as follows: Yeas-Messrs. Saver, Breckindge, of Arkinsas; O'Nelli, of Massachusettis, and Livingston, of Georgia; all Democrats. Navas-Messrs. Holman (Dem.) and Cogswell, Bingham, Dianglev and Grout (Reps.). Messrs, Forney and Compton (Dems.) and Henderson, of Iowa (Reps.), were absent.

Washington, Feb. 8.-The Speaker laid before the House the House Quaraptine bill, with Senate amend bustering motions to prevent this action were reineffectual efforts and after Mr. Rayner's motion to concur was agreed to, he was greeted with sarcastic

On motion of Mr. O'Nelll, of Pennsylvania, the Senate resolution was agreed to authorizing the lean to the World's Columbian Exposition of the picture

The House resumed in committee the con-ideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill, the pending para-graph being that for the appelutment of a Congres-sional Committee to inquire into the laws organizing the executive departments of the Government at the National capitol, but adjourned without action.

MR. COLNE COULD NOT GET THE BOOKS.

Washington, Feb. 8.-The Panama Investigating Committee is having a great deal of trouble the books of disbursements of the American Commit-tee. Mr. Colne, the former secretary, was to bring all the books this morning from New-York, but returned with only one book (that which he himself kept when disburing agent), stating that Mr. Boy ard, his successor, had declined to give him the books since he (Colre) turned over the finances to other hands. Mr. Colne said that Mr. Boyard had stated that he would turn o er the books if Congress called on him to do so.

In the afternoon Colonel Colon again took the stand,

and Gelivered to Chairman Fellows a copy or record book he had kept of disbursements by the American committee for the Panama Canal Company. He said spot cash was paid on all purchases of locomotives,



Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others, and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling celds, headaches and fevers, and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them, and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c. and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

merchandise and other articles. No ledger account was kept with Seligman & Co., that firm certifying simply that so much money was to their credit.

Coionel Fellows asked if it were not true that the price to be paid the stockholders was really \$2.50 a share, and that \$4* dividend was provided for out of earnings, bringing the whole amount up to \$2.50 a share; but witness could not say, and promised to get the centract.

Mr. Gearry asked what the term "petty cash" meant, as used in the book witness had submitted. Mr. Thompson seemed to have drawn about \$100 a day for many days for "petty cash." Witness replied that he had used Mr. Thompson's name in the books, as he was the principal man, and the "petty cash "referred to soundry office and other expenses.

Mr. Fellows suggested that Mr. Thompson had sail he was very willing to testify, but had telegraphed that his physician forbade him to come, and Mr. Fellows suggested a visit to Indiana, but the other members thought it unnecessary, and it was decided to subprema Mr. Icopard, and call for all books he had. In answer to a question Mr. Colnes said that sedgman a Co. were the medium and the only medium through which payments were made la America, and their books would show all payments made.

Con motion of Mr. Geary it was decided to summon representatives of the Pachic Mail, and to ask them to furnish a statement of all payments received from and made to the railroa's.

CONSULS NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT. Washington, Feb. 8.-The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: United States Consuls-Henry D. Kress, of Wisconsin, at Cork; Josiah F. Stone, of Massachusetts, at Nogales.

ACCUSED OF MALPRACTICE.

TWO WOMEN DOCTORS SAID TO BE GUILTY

MISS MANZONI, THE VICTIM, EXPECTED TO DIE -THE POLICE ARE SEARCHING FOR FLORENCE F. DONOVAN, THE ALLEGED CAUSE

OF HER TROUBLE. The latest in the series of malpractice cases is No. 251 West Thirty-ninth-st., dying from the effect of a criminal operation. In her complaint three per are named. Dr. Sarah M. Chase, in whose hou Miss Manzoni now is, and Dr. Frederique Diemer, of No. 229 West Forty-eighth-st., are now locked up in the Jefferson Market Prison, having been co without bail. The third person in the case is Flore F. Denovan, who was until recently a member of the State Board of Arbitration, and has long been prominent in political circles in this city. The search for him yesterday was fruitless,

According to the story of the girl, told early yesterday morning to Coroner Schultze, Captain Price, of the Twentieth Precinct, and Detective Patrick Carry, she is twenty-three years old, and lived at No. 265 Myrile-ave., Brooklyn. Florence F. Donovan is, she says, the father of her child. The girl had been employed in a store on Sixth-ave, and had lived at home with her mother. Her father, a Spaniard, died fifteen years ago, and her mother married James Biggart, a United States Marshal. The girl was pretty and attracted the attention of Donovan. He did not cease his vi-its to the young woman, it seems

until last week, when she suddenly left her home.

Miss Manzoni then called upon Mrs. Diemer, wh she says, performed three operations on her, charging Mrs. Diemer, according to the story, sen her to the house of Dr. Chase. The visit there cost her \$100. It was on Thursday that she went to Dr. Chase's house. From Thursday until Sunday she was attended by Dr. Chase and Dr. Joseph A. Sanders of No. 251 West Forty-second st. Then on Sunday she insisted on sending for Dr. W. J. Crulkshank, her family physician, who fives at No. 27 Seventh-ave..

Cruikshank received the summons and hurrled to the girl's bedside. To him she said that she had inflammatory rheumatism. Mrs. Chase confirmed her story, but Dr. Craikshank was not to be deceived. He decided to made an examination, and did so in spite of the objections of the women. Then he called physician's advice the Coroner waited until vesterday Previously Dr. O'Harn had called on Dr. Sanders, who refused to say a word about the affair. Mrs. Chase became frightened and went to Captain Price to tell er own story of the transaction. She was promptly detained, and Coroner Schultze who, in the meantime had taken the girl's statement, ordered Detective Curry to arrest Mrs. Elemer. - Curry found her at her ne in West Forty eighth st., and took her to Mrs. Chase's house where Miss Manzout identified her. Then she was removed to the West Thirty-seventh-st. station and was there locked up. Captain Price, after detalling men to scour the city for Florence Donovan, followed his prisoners to the Jefferson Market Police Court. At his request, and en the assurance that the girl would die, Justice Koch remanded them until to In court Dr. Diemer denied that she had per formed any operation on the Manzoni woman

Florence F. Donovan received his appointment on the State Board of Artitration when that body was established by the Legislature. He could not be found in Brooklyn yesterday. His house, at No. 123 Nineteenth st., was closed. It was said that he started for Albapy on Sunday night. He is a man of about forty years old, and was a newspaper com-positor before he was appointed a Commissioner of Mediation and Arbitration. Edward Feeney was recently appointed to succeed him in that office, but is not yet confirmed. Mr. Donovan lost a daughter who was in a Canadian convent, about a year ago, and afterward his wife died. He has three calidren. One of them, a boy eighteen years old, works in New-York, and the others are at school in Canada.

THEY MIGHT SAVE THE CITY HALL.

VIEWS REGARDING THE POSSIBILITIES OF LEGAL ACTION.

In speaking of the proposition of ex-Park Comsioner Conover, who recommended that an in junction be applied for under the Taxpayers' Act restraining the Mayor and the new Municipal Building Commissioners from destroying the City Hall and erecting a vast and enormously costly structure in its place, Co.p rati a Counsel Clark said yesterday that any taxpayer of New-York City had the lawful right to file his complaint, and ask to have the work arrested, if he could show that the substitution of a larger building for the present City Hall was an un-necessary expense and that it was likely to result in a great waste of the city's money. Any taxpayer could bring such an action and he would have to furnish no sureties, as plaintiffs are required to do in beginning ordinary suits.

A well-informed citizen sald yesterday: "I would like to see such a suit begun, and it should be started at once. These Tammany magnates laugh at it now, but it would give them a great deal more trouble to explain their reasons for wanting to put up a new hall than they imagine. If Mr. Conover could put some of the heads of departments on the witness-stand he would be likely to show before he was through with them that his declaration that the city's depart ment payrolls now are carrying five employes where one is needed was much nearer right than most people imagine. If a proper reduction of the clerks and officials should be compelled in all the departments the present City Hall would be found large enough for most of the departments which are now occupy ing extravagant quarters in the Stewart Building and elsewhere. The city courts ought to be removed to the new court building in Centre-st., which will have ample accommodations for them, and the large and siry chambers in the City Hall might then be devoted to the use of the Controller, Chamberlain, Cor peration Counsel, Tax Commissioners and the like, It can easily be proved in an impartial tribunal that the proposed new building is unnecessary and a great vaste of public money.

Corporation Counsel Clark said that the bill pending at Albany to authorize the removal of the present City Hall would not be necessary if the building was to be destroyed and disposed of for old materia by the Commissioner of Public Works, but legislation of the kind was required if it were to be trans ferred to the Historical Society and erected again on its property, or if it were given to the Tilden Trust as a home for the Tilden Library, and mised in Eryant Park. This was the purpose of the bill alluded to.

NILES AND SUMNER CASES DISMISSED.

District-Attorney Nicoll is clearing his office of ot of old indictments on which there is no longer hope of securing conflictions. At his request Judge Cowing in General Sessions yesterday dismissed the indictments against Nathaniel Niles and Perrin H. Samner. The Grand Jury found a true bill against Niles in December, 1889, for permitting the use of the house No. 40 West Twenty-ninth-st., which he owned, for immoral purposes. The place was kept by Eliza Purret. She is dead now, so Mr. Nicoll thought that there was no use of bringing the case to trial. Niles was formerly president of the Tradesmen's National

Bank.

The indictment against Sumner was found in May, 1891, and charged him with attempting to bribe a witness in a Coroner's Incu st. This witness was Cuthbert R. Saffery, who said that Sumner tried to get him to identify F. Evans, the Astor House suicide, as one Edgar. Safery has disappeared and the case cannot go to trial without him.

Very cold at Niagara Falls. Ice effects wonderful. New-York Central the line.

After the Honeymoon. Their honeymoon was over,

The timothy and clover In all the summer fields was turning brown. 'Twas morning, she sat sighing; Bedewed with dismal crying She puckered up her forehead in a frown. Floors sadly needed scrubbing, Black kettles needed rubbing, Her castles in the air had toppled down.

When lo! a great magician transformed this sad condition, For Gold Dust Washing Powder's wide renown Induced this bride to buy it-as soon as she could try it No happier home existed in the town.

Gold Dust Washing Powder

Sold everywhere. Cleans everything. Pleases everybody.

Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Montreal.

FURTHER TRIALS OF THE VESUVIUS.

TESTING CAPTAIN RAPIEFF'S FUSES-GUN-POWDER SHELLS TO BE USED TO-DAY.

Port Royal, S. C., Feb. 8.-Little other work than such as was relative to future tests of the Vesuvius's guns was accomplished in Port Royal Sound to-day. The Vesuvius left her station at 7:30 o'clock this morning and anchored near the Ptaladelphia off Bay Point. The Wahneta lay at Port Royal dock over night, and followed the Vesuvius a few hours later. she carried the representatives of the press and was employed throughout the day fin assisting steam launches in laying out a course for the gun trials. Before nightfall the course was completed and the target stationed. This has been remodelled from the original design. It consists of a raft surmounted by tower of whitewashed barrels, from the summit of which floats a red flag.

A new experiment was made to-day with the view of further testing the efficiency of Captain Rapleff's fuses. Large wooden plugs, into the forward ends o which fuses had been inserted, were fired from the pneumatic guns. The plugs were fitted like shells with gas checks and centring and fell 300 yards from the vessel. All parts of this unique projectile were picked up by boats and returned to the vessel, were picked up by boats and returned to the vessel, where they were carefully examined. As a result of these experiments the larger of the safety pins with which cach shell is provided will be employed when practical tests are made. Gunpowder shells will be fred to morrow, but there is scarcely a trope that the experiments with the high explosives will begin before Monday next. A day's bad weather might delay the completion of the tests until the middle of next

A BANK IN WILKESBARRE SUSPENDS.

F. V. ROCKAFELLOW & CO. CLOSE THEIR DOORS WITH LIABILITIES OF \$500,000.

Wilkesbarre, Penn., Feb. 8 (Special).-The private anking house of F. V. Rockafellow & Co., of this city, was closed this morning without further notification or explanation than this notice posted on the door; "Bank closed." The bank's depositors were the city, which had \$50,000 with the institution, and nearly every prominent business house in town. It is estimated that the amount due the depositors is about \$500,000, and there seems no be not a dollar of assets. Mr. Rockafellow says everything is all right, but the other bankers, who have had close dealings with the defunct institution say the creditors have very small hope of ever getting any of their money back. They say the cause of the closing is "dry rot," that the bank has not been anking any money, and the expenses have been so heavy that the assets have been steadily eaten up, and the withdrawal of two stockholders last month, taking with them \$150,000, and the call of the other banks in town for payment of exchanges in currency compelled the closing. Mr. Rockafellow made T. H. Atherton a preferred creditor by giving him a mort-gage for \$20,000 on his real estate last night. Crim-tinal action will probably be brought on this ground, as yesterday afternoon the bank refused to pay a \$5,000 check, and the preference to a creditor after that, which was practically acknowledging bankruptcy, was illegal, it is held. ompelled the closing.

AN IRON AND STEEL FIRM FAILS. Boston, Feb. 8.—F. A. Houdiette & Co., the big iron and steel firm, at Nos. 272 to 276 Franklin-st., filed a petition in insolvency to-day.

HIGH WINDS AND SEAS REPORTED

Ocean steamers arriving at this port yesterday reported hard voyages and severe encounters with wind and wave. The big Hamburg American steams Bohemia left Hamburg on January 17 and Havre five days later. On the first day out westerly winds and a moderate sea gave promise of a plea-ant voyage, but on the second day the wind increased in violence, shifting from southwest to northwest, accompanied with hurricane squalls and heavy hall and showers. The sea became extremely heavy and the waves, striking the steamer's strong sides like batter-

waves, striking the scenner's strong saids the batter-ing rams, filled the air with spray and made the seclu-sion of the cabin grateful to the passengers. The Llandaff City, which left Bristol on January 17, and Swansea four days later, reported a similar

The bark Richard Parsons, of Camden, Me., which left Hong Kong 105 days ago, experienced mod weather until off Barnegat, when a heavy northwest squall struck the vessel, carrying away her fore and main topgallant masts.

END OF THE GUY-PARTON SALE OF PAINTINGS. The sale at auction of a collection of paintings by Seymour J. Guy and Arthur Parton was ended at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, No. 366 Fifth-ave., last night. The rooms were ulled with many friends and admirers of the artists. The bidding was spirited, and fair prices prevailed. Among the paintings by Mr. Guy were prevailed. Among the paintings by Mr. Guy were soft-by." \$175; "All for You," \$320; "What Shall I Say" \$230; "Alone on the Sand Dunes," \$140, and "Margery Daw," \$725. The following pictures sold were by Mr. Parton: "The Willows," \$400: "Afternoon, Loch Lomond," \$205. "A Spring Morning," \$175; "Fording the Loch," and "Maylo "gyve," \$140 each, and "The Woodland Brook," \$350.

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THE WEATHER REPORT.

WARMING UP BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI.

WARMING UP BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI.

Washington, Feb. S.—The area of high pressure extends over the regions east of the Mississippi, the barometer being highest in the upper Ohio valley.

The barometer has fallen rapidly over the central valleys and in the Northwest, and an area of low pressure covers the central Rocky Mountain region, with indications that it will extend over the upper Mississippi Valley duting the next twenty-four hours. The temperature has risen except on the Atlantic Coast, where it is colder.

The clondiness has increased in the Mississippi Valley and to the westward, with local snows.

It to temperature will rise on the Atlantic Coast with generally fair weather, but with increasing cloudiness during Thursday night with local rains or snows.

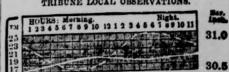
Light snows are indicated for the central valleys, upper lake region and Northwest.

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY. For New-England, Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware, generally fair and

slowly rising temperature during Thursday; southwesterly For Virginia and Maryland, fair during the day, cloudy and threatening weather during the evening.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, Western Rem. York and Ohio. fair, followed by local snows during afternoon or night; slightly warmer; winds shifting the otherly.
For Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Kentucky
of Indiana, increasing cloudiness with light snow
in; slightly warmer.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



in this diagram a continuous white line snows the changes in pressure, as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The broken line represents the temperature as observed at Perry's Pharmacy.

Tribune Office, Feb. 9, 1 a. m.—The skies were clear yesterday, with rather brick winds, shifting from northwesterly to southwesterly. The temperature ranged between 16 and 25 degrees, the average (20½) being 22% lower than on the corresponding day last year, and 18 lower than on Tuesday.

In and near this city to-day there will probably be generally fair weather, growing warmer.